

THE
INTEREST
OF
ENGLAND
IN THE
WAR
OF THE
NORTH.

S H E W I N G,

- I. The Danger it threatens to the *Protestant Religion*, and *Liberties of Europe*, by encreasing the *Power of France*, and destroying that of the *Confederates*.
- II. Some Historical REMARKS on the Conduct of the *Swedes*, and their Alliances with *France*, ever since they Chang'd their *Free Constitution* for a *French One*.
- III. A LETTER to the AUTHOR, from Monsieur *GALIXEN* the *Muscovite Minister* at *Hamborough*.

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IF I should tell a ruddy *West-Saxon* Senator, that *England* is Interested in the Affairs of the *North*, he would not be contented to think me a Fool only, he would take me to be a *mad Man*. When you talk to him of the War between *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Poland*, he measures our concern in it by the Number of Leagues Distance, and concludes, that as long as we are a 1000 Miles off of them, 'tis no Matter to us who has the better, or how much Blood and Treasure are spilt on that side of *Europe*. This he lays down for a
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constant

constant Maxim with him, happen what wills
We must never go to War again; and therefore;
 let the *French* bully us, and build Harbours
 from *Calais* to *Cales*; let the little Duke of
Lorraine insult us; let the *Spaniards* turn our
 Merchants out of Doors, and the *Turks* cease
 Trading with us; let the *Swedes* over-run *Po-*
merania, *Saxony*, *Silesia*, and even *Brandenburgh*,
Brunswick, and *Hanover*; let them shut up the
Baltick on one side, and the *French* and *Spani-*
ards, the *Mediterranean* on another; yet our
 Business is to lie quiet, take Care of the *Church*,
 and Sleep in whole Skins. He always Figures
 to himself, that there's the Salt-Water between
 him and our Enemy, and thinks there's no
 coming at him without Wings; for he trusts
 no longer in his wooden Walls, a Fleet with
 him is as bad as an Army. Seamen will have
 Pay as well as Soldiers, and Pay of any kind
 occasions Taxes, and there can be no Danger,
 no loss Equivalent to 12 *d.* in the Pound, nay,
 though Religion and Liberty were at Stake as
 well as Trade. I am satisfy'd there cannot be
 a Case stated by the most anxious *Whig* in
Britain, that would be sufficient to make a
 Staunck *Tory* agree to a War. As for In-
 stance: If one should say, the *French* King's
 Erecting the Harbour of *Mardyke*, is contrary
 to the Sense of the late Treaty in *Demolishing*
Dunkirk, He'll cry, 'tis not contrary to the
 Letter, and may not *Lewis* do what he will with
 his own? If one should tell him, he maintains
 the Pretender in *Lorraine*; the *Tories* have a
 ready Answer for that, Can he help the Duke of
Lorraine's giving a Reception to a Distress'd Prince,
 and would us have him Starv'd? If we mention
 the

the loss of our Trade, he'll stop our Mouths by saying, 'Tis your own Fault, what made you enter into the last War, King Philip would have given you any thing had it not been for your King Charles? If we let drop a Word or Two of concern for the Dutch Barrier, *Hang them*, he'll cry, they were never good Friends to England, they made their Market of the War, and England paid all. *Han't they got Towns enough already?* But when we discover any Apprehensions that it will be no Advantage to us, to let the Swedes invade Germany, bring the War into the Countries of our best Friends and Allies, weaken the Protestant Interest, and give the French King an opportunity to fall upon the rest of the Confederates, destroy their Disunited Power, and establish his Universal Monarchy; when we hint, that the Swedes will thereby become Masters of the North, of all the Naval Stores, and will effectually disarm our Fleet by intercepting all Supplies of that kind, that France will be Mistress of Sweden by her Money and Influence, and no Nation must have any thing from the Baltick, but what the French pleases, the honest *Ostobrian* shrugs up his Shoulders and Swears, *D——n him, what cares he, if he has Tar enough to mark his Sheep with, and Hemp to make a Horse Whip.* They shall never get him to give his Consent to a Pound Tax. In this noble Disposition, are nine Parts in ten of the Tories in Great Britain. This is their publick Spirit, this their Zeal for the Protestant Religion, this their Love of Liberty, this their Concern for Trade. Let all the World do what they will with us, bubble us, beat us, beggar us, burn us, any thing but a War, and

so say I. I have that Complacency for the Humour of so meritorious a part of the Nation, that I'll never give my Vote for't while they are in this Pacifick Mood, and whatever I say of the Northern Affairs is not to argue, that we should involve our selves in them, only to set a fair State of the Case before every impartial *Briton*, and let him Judge as he thinks fit. 'Tis no Business of mine to determine what we should do, and I only do my Endeavour to shew what others will do, and we perhaps may suffer. I know there will be many who will take Offence at our bringing such a Question into dispute. But truly, I do not take the Circumstances of Affairs in the North to be such as ought to be look't upon by us, the *Dutch*, or any Protestant Nation in *Europe* with Indifference, and I believe I shall not find it a very difficult Matter to make it out, that we are as much concern'd to support the Protestant Cause, and the Balance of Power on that side, as when that good *Tory* Sir *George Rook* went with Forty Men of War to the *Baltick*.

No Body that can judge of any thing in the World will need be told, that whatever contributes to the Power of *France*, encreases the Danger of *Britain*, the *French* looking on us as the only Hindrance they have, or can meet with, in acquiring an Universal Monarchy. The *Swedes* ever since the Death of *Gustavus Adolphus*, have had an Eye to *France* for Support. They have receiv'd her Money, and made Peace or War as it was for her Interest. Duke *Barnard* who commanded the *Swedish* Army in *Germany*, after the Death of *Gustavus*,
vms,

que, maintain'd it with *French* Pay, and at last enter'd with it into their Service. *Richlieu* and *Mazarine* made use of it to carry on their Projects against *Germany*, and aggrandize their Monarchy on the side of the Empire. Ever since have the *Swedes* been in a close Alliance with the *French*, and though they enter'd once into a Treaty with *England*, for the Preservation of *Holland*; yet it was all Grimace, they at the same time had Pensions from *France*, and when in 1674. the *French* had reduc'd the *Dutch* to so low a Condition, that they could not have preserv'd their Liberties without the Assistance of the *Brandenburghers*, then did *France* hire the *Swedes* to fall upon the Territories of that Elector, to make a Diversion for him at Home, and prevent his sending any Aid to the *Dutch*. And afterwards when the *Brandenburghers* were Vigorously and Victoriously carrying on the War in *Pomerania*, did the *French* King like a fast Friend of the *Swedes* invade the Country of *Cleves* belonging to that Elector. Thus have the two Courts acted by Concert, and upon all Occasions been assisting to each other, let their Designs be ever so Unjust, and so Destructive to the Liberties of *Europe*.

All the while the *Swedes* and *Brandenburghers* were at War, the *French* King paid the King of *Sweden* a Subsidy of 800000 Crowns a Year, which however did not hinder the *Brandenburghers* from making an entire Conquest of *Pomerania*. Happy had it been for the Confederates if they could have preserv'd that Conquest; it would always have kept the *Swedes* out of *Germany*, and they then had not been
able

able to have done *France* any Service. For all the good the *French* expect from the *Swedes*, is to disturb the *Germans* in the *North*, while they are attacking them in the *Southern Parts* of the Empire. If the *Swedes* had no Footing in *Germany*, they would lose all their Importance with respect to the rest of *Europe*, and it would not be worth their while to keep their Footing there were they not well paid for it by *France*. The *French* have so often found the Benefit of the Diversions made by the *Swedes* to the Arms of the *Germans* on one side, while they were falling upon them on another, that they would never suffer the Power of the *Swedes* to be lessen'd in *Germany*, and therefore when the *French* King had made a separate Peace with the Emperor, the King of *Spain*, and the *Dutch*, in the Year 1678. he sent the Marechal de Crequi to invade the Elector of *Brandenburgh's* Dominions with a powerful Army, that he might oblige that Prince to restore all he had taken from *Sweden*, at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, for the poor Consideration of 300000 Crowns which *France* paid him, to get him to give back what he had conquer'd. These hard Terms were not easily digested by the Elector, he sent his Ministers about to all his Allies, to desire them all to intercede for him, but they had all made their Peace, and *France* would admit of no Intercession. He must hardly keep a Castle that had before belong'd to the *Swedes*; when he found that none of his Confederates would concern themselves for him, he wrote a most submissive Letter to the *French* King, which is as follows.

Portdam,

Portdam, May 16. 1679.

S I R,

IT is impossible, but that your Majesty, according to the great Wisdom with which God has endow'd you, does easily perceive the Moderation and Justice of my Pretensions. And it being so, that you must offer Violence to that Generosity and Greatness of Soul, which is natural to your Majesty in forcing me to Conditions of Peace, that are not only Injurious to me, but Ignominious also. God, who is just, seeth the Righteousness of my Cause, and hath prosper'd my Arms with the Conquest of all Pomerania, and your Majesty makes me give back the greatest part of it, which I put into your Hands, that I may preserve the rest, which is but a small Matter in respect of what I have gain'd with the Loss of my Blood, and the Ruin of my Subjects. Is it not just, Sir, that since your Majesty obliges me to part from so great and fair Cities, and so much of my Enemies Country, you should likewise oblige the Swedes to leave me the rest; and that your Majesty having so far concern'd your self for the Party that had no Right to demand any thing, should concern your self also for him who had Right to keep all, but yields the greatest part meerly in Consideration of your Majesty? I am inform'd that your Ministers object to me the Interest of your Glory and Honour; I know that is a powerful Motive to animate a great Soul to Undertakings. But suffer me to put you in Mind, that Justice is the Source and Rule of Glory. And that I having it on my side, it is far greater and more solid Glory to support a just and moderate Pretension, than to favour one that is
nothing

nothing less. And could your Majesty but hear the Discourse of all Europe, and weigh it with the Reason that Interests suggest to you from my Enemies ; I am confident you would instantly decide in my Favour, and so prevent the Judgment of disinterested Posterity. Withal, Sir, I am very sensible that the Match is too unequal between your Majesty's Forces and Mine, and that I am unable to resist a King, who alone hath carry'd the Burthen of a War against the Powers of Europe, and hath with so much Glory and Success gone through with it. But can your Majesty find any Advantage in the Ruin of a Prince, who is so desirous to serve you, and who being preserv'd may contribute to your Service more than a bare Willingness ? Your Majesty will certainly be the first that will regret my Ruin, since you cannot easily find in all the World besides, one who is more really and with greater Respect and Zeal than my self,

Your Majesty's, &c.

But notwithstanding this just Representation of so good and gallant a Prince, the French King would not depart from a Tittle of the Conditions he had prescrib'd him in Favour of the Swedes, all Europe did indeed cry out against this Hardship, but France knew the Elector would always be true to the Cause of Liberty; with which she resolv'd to be always at War, and that unless she kept a Rod for him in the North, he would not fail to take hold of all Opportunities to revenge the Injuries he had suffer'd from her. Nor was France content with having done the Swedes so friendly an Office, in forcing the Brandenburgers
to

to submit to so unjust a Peace. She compell'd the *Danes* also to comply with a Treaty every Whit as Disadvantageous and Dishonourable, to strip themselves of their Conquests in *Sweden*, and give up the Dutchy of *Holstein* entire. To bring them to this, the *French* King oblig'd the Elector of *Brandenburgh* to give passage to a great Body of *French* Cavalry through his Territories ; which having past, they entred the Counties of *Oldenburgh* and *Delmenborst*, under the Command of the Marechal de *Joyeuse*, and put all the Country under Contribution. So zealous were the *French* Court for the Preservation of the *Swedish* Power ; they lookt upon the *Swedish* Interests to be inséparable from their own ; they regarded that Nation as a Strength always ready to be employ'd in their Service ; they paid Pensions, not only to the King, but to his Ministers, and the *Swedes* were so corrupted by *French* Gold, that they abandon'd the Liberties of *Europe* to the Ambition of *France*, whenever she thought fit to Attack them. What Marches did the *French* make to come to their Relief ? We hear of their Armies in *Brandenburgh* and *Denmark*. What Interest must they have in the Greatness of *Sweden* ? What Obligations do the *Swedes* lie under to *France* ? Do not they look upon the *French* as their best and most powerful Friends, whose Assistance they can build upon with safety, *France* knowing she adds to her own Strength in Strengthening the *Swedes* ?

The last King of Sweden (Father of the present) towards the latter End of his Reign began to open his Eyes a little, and at the Treaty of Ryswick acted as Mediator between the Confederates and the Allies, in which, however, he could not help shewing his Partiality to *France*, who not liking that King's cooling in his Inclinations towards her, dispatch'd away a Minister to Sweden to renew the Ancient Amity between the two Nations, which was done by the following Treaty.

Articles of Alliance between *France* and *Sweden*.

I. **T**HAT the Ancient Alliance is renew'd between the two Kings, their Heirs and Successors.

II. That the Aim and Intention of this Treaty is to preserve and secure the common Peace, by such means as shall be judg'd most proper and convenient.

III. If it should come to pass that it should be disturb'd by any Breaches and Hostilities, that the two Kings will make it their Business to repair the Wrongs in an amicable Way.

IV. And if their Cares prove ineffectual, they will jointly consider of Ways to defend the Rights of the Country injur'd.

V. In case any Prince or State will enter into this Treaty within a Year, they shall be admitted by the consent of both Kings.

VI. Neither

VI. Neither the one nor the other shall make Peace or Truce without comprehending the other therein.

VII. The Articles of the Treaties formerly concluded by either of the two, with other Kings, Princes, or States, shall remain in their full Strength and Virtue, so far as they shall not be contrary to this.

VIII. The Freedom of Commerce between the Subjects of the two Kings, shall be preserv'd as formerly without any Impeachment, as well in time of War as in Peace, paying the usual Duties.

IX. In pursuance of which, all Ports, Cities, and Provinces shall be open to the Subjects of both Crowns, according as the Laws and Customs shall permit, both to sell their Commodities in those Places, and buy others.

X. This particular Treaty shall continue Ten Years, with Liberty to prolong this Term, if it be judg'd convenient by the two Kings, who by consent shall have a watchful Eye upon the means to preserve the Peace against the Dangers that threaten it.

XI. This Treaty shall be Exchang'd by both sides, within three Months after the Signing.

Given at Stockholm, the 19th of July 1698.

By preserving the Peace, is here understood the preventing any Opposition to the Ambitious Projects of France, who made it a common Practice to invade her Neighbours Property at pleasure, and yet pretend there was no Treaty broken. Thus her Armies enter'd Flanders in 1667. and yet she order'd her Ministers to assert, that the Peace was not broken. To

preserve the Peace therefore in this Treaty, is to hinder any ones interrupting them in their Designs, and this Treaty has been continu'd with great Improvements in favour of the *French* to the present Juncture.

When the King of *Poland* broke the Peace of the *North* by the Seige of *Riga*, then Subject to the *Swedes*; and the King of *Denmark* Besieg'd *Tonningen*, the Capital of *Holstein*, in strict Alliance with *Sweden*, every one seem'd to Interest themselves in the quarrel of the *Swede*, which was his own Defence, the justest Cause that can be. King *William* sent Sir *George Rooke* with a Squadron of *English* and *Dutch* Men of War in the Year 1700. to support the present King of *Sweden* in his Enterprize against *Zealand*. That young Monarch Landed near *Copenhagen*, and the *Danes* were so frighted, that their King immediately clapt up a Peace with *Sweden* by the Treaty of *Travendal*. In this Quarrel the House of *Lunenburg* joyn'd with the *Swedes*, to oblige the King of *Denmark* to restore the Peace in that part of *Europe*, and by the Assistance of the Troops of *Lunenburg* on one side, and of the *English* Fleet on the other, the *Swedes* prevented the King of *Denmark*'s possessing himself of *Holstein*, and were at Leisure to prosecute the War against the *Poles* and *Muscovites* with Vigour. This were they enabled to do purely by the Assistance of the Maritime Powers. The *Danes*, *Poles*, and *Muscovites* would have over-run their Country in a Campaign or Two, had not King *William* interpos'd and disarm'd the *Danes* by the Treaty of *Travendal*. What Returns the King of *Sweden* has made the *Brit-*
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tish Nation, and their Confederates is now to be Examin'd? And what Treatment the *Swedes* ought to expect for their Ingratitude?

After the Battle of *Narva*, the King of *Sweden* had several Successes against the *Muscovites* and *Poles*. The King of *Poland* began the War, and gave the Provocation. If the King of *Sweden* had brought him to Terms of Satisfaction, no Body would have blam'd him, but to attempt the Dethroning him, and imposing a new King of *Poland*, was an Effect of *French* Counsels. The Court of *France* hating the King of *Poland* for his Zeal in carrying on the Common Cause. He always sent his Quota to the Confederate Army, he did it when the *Swedes* were in the Heart of his Hereditary Dominions; whereas the King of *Sweden* (who as Duke of *Deuxponts*) is a Prince of the Empire, and oblig'd (in case of War to furnish the *Imperial* Army with 3000 Men) never sent a Soldier during the last War, and did all he could to distress the King of *Poland*, to disable him for sending any Troops to the Army of the Allies. The Confederates earnestly solicited the *Swedes* to forbear invading the Empire, but when *France* had receiv'd that terrible Blow at *Ramillies*, when she trembled for her Capital, and her Throne it self seem'd to shake, then did the King of *Sweden* make an Irruption into *Saxony* to embroil the Empire, and oblige several of the Princes in the Confederacy to draw off their Forces from the Armies in *Flanders*, and on the *Rhine*, to defend their own Dominions. Did not the Duke of *Marlborough* go on purpose to *Saxony* to prevail with that young King to desist from

from an Enterprize, which would give Heart to the *French*, and perplex the Allies ; yet would he stir out of that Protestant Country, or explain himself to the Satisfaction of the Confederates ? Were they sure that he would not carry his Arms further into the Empire, nor at last join with the *French*, whose Money all the World knew he took for the Services he did them ? If he had pleas'd he might then have put an End to the last bloody War between the Allies and *France*. If he had assum'd the Quality of Mediator in earnest, the latter durst not have shuffled in a Treaty, but must have taken the Conditions that were presented her. He might indeed have been the Umpire of *Christendom*, and Establish'd his Glory on a lasting Foundation, but either blinded by *French* Politicks, and *French* Gold, or infatuated by a boundless Ambition, he lost so fair an opportunity of giving Peace to the Christian World, and was justly punish'd for it by his Disgraces afterwards.

It is plain then, that his Actions for these seven or eight Years past have been in favour of *France*, and are not they as much so now ? Were all things quiet in the *North* ? Were the Kings of *Prussia* and *Denmark*, the *Czar* of *Muscovy*, and the Princes of *Lower Saxony* under no Apprehensions of being Attackt by him, would they decline hearkning to any Overtures for securing the Liberties of *Europe* ? The Court of *France* knows very well, that if there was a settled Peace in the *North*, those Princes would turn their Thoughts to the Affairs of the *South* ; and the good Disposition of *Great Britain* is now such, as to give them
all

all manner of Encouragement to concern themselves in them. While the Cloud hangs over *Prussia*, *Denmark*, and *Lower Saxony*, all the Princes and States who are in Alliance with them, are engag'd in Honour and Interest to hinder its breaking. Had not the King of *Sweden* Supplies of *French Lewis d' Ors*, could he, whose Army durst not look the Enemy in the Face these four Years last past, now insult the Monarchs by whom he has been so shamefully beaten? Did we hear of his leaving *Turkey* 'till after the Treaty of *Baden*, and doubtless it was owing to the Intercession of *France*, that he left the Dominions of the *Infidels*, and that he and his *Swedish* Troops were suffer'd to pass through the Empire. How easy would it be for the *Northern* Allies to make him lie still, and be glad to be quiet, was he not spur'd on by the *French*, who will always find their Account in dividing the Protestant Princes, and Arming them against one another. *Sweden* has been so impoverish'd by a fifteen Years War, that she could not subsist an Army for one Campaign, was she not supply'd with Money from her Allies; and what Ally has she able to supply her Necessities, but *Lewis XIV*? Now, whatever he thinks for his purpose, is most certainly prejudicial to *Great Britain*. *France* cannot get, but we must lose; nor the Friends of *France* prosper, but at the Expence of her Enemies. The War cannot continue in the *North*, without involving the House of *Brunswick* in it. And what is it that the *French* King would not give to have the Affairs of that most Serene House embroil'd on the Continent? It would of
Course

Course keep the Troops of *Hanover* employ'd, and put that Country to a vast charge. Any thing that weakens the Prince who is Sovereign of it, strengthens him, and for that End it is he is so profuse of his Remittances to the *North*. Six or seven Millions at a time is little with him, and as he is known to be very careful how he lays out his Money, there's no doubt but the *Swedes* have given him good Assurances that it shall turn to his Account, as it will soon do, if the *Swedes* should by his Assistance be too strong for the King of *Prussia*, and the Princes of *Lower Saxony*. Suppose him once more at the Head of a Victorious Army in *Germany* exasperated as he is by the Losses the *Swedes* have met with in his Absence, the *French* Treasury at his Command, and a *French* Minister in his Camp, to inspire him with his Master's Sentiments: Suppose the *Prussians* and *Saxons* shut up within their Garrisons, and the *Swedes* ravishing and spoiling their Country. What Power in *Europe* would dare oppose *France*, should she at such a Juncture think fit to do as she has done before, and break in upon any of her Neighbours? What would a weak Barrier signify to the *Dutch*? What a few Towns restor'd to the *Germans*? What need would there be of War? Who would venture to dispute her Pleasure? Could we alone make Head against *France*, *Spain*, and the *Netherlands*, then perhaps in the Hands of those that would turn that Power against us? Whether would our Friends turn theirs? Here the *Swedes* are giving Law to all of them in the *North*, and there the *French* breaking in like a Torrent in the *South*. If one Quarter

is defended, the other must be abandon'd, and there will be no Remedy to these Evils but Submission, and the worst Remedy that can be, Slavery.

I am not so much afraid of the King of Sweden, as to give every thing over for gone, because he has remov'd his Court from *Bender* to *Sralsund*. I can't think the *French* King's Pockets so full as to be able to bear the Expence of 100000 Men; and were the *Northern* Confederates left to themselves, to deal with him as they could, *Prussia* has 40000 Men in a readiness to oppose him; *Poland* as many, the *Czar* 80000; *Denmark* 30000, *Brunswick* 20000, in all 210000 Men; which with a Fleet of 30 *English* and *Dutch*, and 20 *Danish* Men of War would soon coop him up in *Pomerania*; Master *Stockholm* his Capital, and compell him to such Terms as would consist best with the Protestant Interest. But if he is too hard for one, or two of these his opposers, if he is permitted to fall upon them singly, if the other Princes look on, and wait when their Neighbours House is on Fire, 'till the Flame seizes their own before they endeavour to quench it, there may be such a Blaze as will bear down all before it.

I have in the foregoing Pages made mention of several close Alliances between *France* and *Sweden*. I shall in the next place observe how profuse the *French* have been of their Money to engage the *Swedes* on their side. About the Year 1667. Monsieur *Terlon* the *French* Ambassador at *Stockholm* concluded a Treaty, by which the *French* King oblig'd himself to pay his Brother of *Sweden* 1600000 Crowns down, and

2500000 Livres Yearly, which Sums were paid for him to continue Neuter only after he had sign'd the *Tripple* League. 'Tis plain by the Correspondence between the *Tory* Faction in *England*, and the Ministry of *Sweden*, that the *Swedes* have all along been in the same Interest, which every one knows to be *French*. When the *Dutch* were to be destroy'd, and with them the Protestant Religion and Liberty ; immediately Mr. *Covenry* is dispatch'd to *Sweden* to concert Measures with that Court for breaking the *Tripple* Alliance, and deserting our *Dutch* Allies. The concern that Faction have shewn on all Occasions for the Interests of *Sweden*, is a proof of the good Understanding there is between the *Swedes*, the *English* Tories, and the *French*, and that of it self is sufficient to make all true *English* Men jealous of *Swedish* Counsels. For at the same time that *England*, then under a *Tory* Administration, and *Sweden* joyn'd with the *Dutch* in the above-mention'd League, the *English* and *Swedish* Ministers had agreed to support the Projects of *France*, and Sacrifice the *States* to her Resentment. Much talk there was of that Alliance, and King *Charles II.* valu'd himself upon it mightily to his Parliament, but how secure the *French* were from any Attempts of the *English* and *Swedes*, may be seen by what the *French* Secretary of State wrote to *Mareschal d' Estrades*, then Ambassador in *Holland* upon that Head.

I cannot conclude without telling you betwixt you and me for your private Satisfaction, that if after the King has put into the Hands of the *States* the certainty of Peace, on the Conditions which
Monsieur

Monsieur de Wit himself propos'd, provided that they would but exert themselves as they ought to the Spaniards; the States instead of that take up the Cards and make Alliances contrary to the Interest of our Master, we shall not be so much disturb'd at it here as they think. I know what I say, and on what Foundation I say it, those who would do us a Mischief, will do more to themselves, and perhaps better advance the Advantage of his Majesty, wherefore live merrily whatever you see happen.

Be under no concern about the Tripple League, our Court is sure of Sweden and England. The Tories have the Ministry in England, and the Swedes are always their Friends. They have given up their own Liberties, and they no sooner did it, than they enter'd into the strictest Friendship with the French. 'Tis true, in the beginning of the War between France and the States-General in 1672. the Swedes did not immediately appear to be as Treacherous as the English, and to have abandon'd their Allies, but they were so backward only, because France was pretty deep in Arrears of Pension, and to draw the Money from her before they embarkt in her Quarrel. Sir William Temple writes thus of them in his Letter, *The short of the Story is, the Dutch take the Swedes to be Parties, and engag'd by new Agreements with France, and most of their chief Ministers have been all along too partial to France, among whom none more than their late Ambassador in France, and this in England, but they believe the Swedes would be very glad to avoid the entring this Year into the Game.* To colour their Artifices the better, they pretended for some time to mediate between the

French and Dutch, which was only to gain time to sollicite the Payment of their Subsidies; for the Earl of *Arlington*, then one of the Prime Ministers in *England*, wrote thus to Sir *William Godolphin* in *Spain*, Lord Ambassador *Coventry* gives no great Hopes of his Agreement in *Sweden*, which is for want of a small Sum of Money which *France* bargain'd for, and which we hope we shall perswade them to give. Rather than the *Swedes* should delay falling into the Measures of *France* against the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Reform'd Religion? Our *English* Tory Ministers undertook to press the *French* Court to pay the *Swedes* the Price of their Treachery to the *Dutch*. What a Harmony there was between the *French*, the *Swedes*, and the *English* Tories to enslave the rest of *Europe*?

The Parliament of *England* consisted then for the most part of Court Pensioners; yet, they were alarm'd at the *Swedes*, and our dealing doubly with the *Dutch* in order to their Destruction by the *French*. They had observ'd that *Coventry* was dispatch'd by our Court to *Sweden*; it was whisper'd, that he was sent at the Instance of the *French*, and the Success of his Negotiation could not be question'd, when at his return he was made Secretary of State for it. Colonel *Birch* charg'd him with it in the House of *Commons*, and added, *He wonder'd he should be so zealous before he was Secretary to grant the King a Supply to support the Tripple League, when at the same time he knew England and Sweden had determin'd to dissolve it.*

The

The same Party in *England* have ever since been always ready to promote the Interests of the *Swedes*, purely for the sake of their *French* Friends. How many Libels have the *Tories* publish'd (since *Sacheverel's* Tryal) on the *Muscovites*, *Poles*, and *Danes*? How many Panegyricks on the *Swedes*? *Abel* seems to have been kept in pay for this purpose since that Tryal, as *Foe* was before. The same Pens that Scribled for Arbitrary Power, and for a Frenchify'd Ministry, were hir'd on the side of the *Swedes*, as if their Cause being the same, they wanted the same Vindicators. One would not have thought that a Divine bred up in the Protestant Religion, and employ'd for several Years in a Protestant Court, would have been concern'd in such a Ruinous Negotiation as the late *Peace*; but when one considers a little That that Court was *Swedish*, how can it seem strange that such a Minister should have a Complacency for *France*? The *Swedes* having given up their own Liberties, cannot be very zealous for the Preservation of other Men's, and their suffering the *French* Envoy to tear out of the Traveller's Book the passage Colonel *Sidney* wrote in it, *Manus hac inimica Tyrannis*, shews how much they were at the Devotion of *France* and Tyranny.

'Tis a melancholy thing to consider how fatal the Negligence of *England*, with respect to Foreign Affairs has always been. If we look back as far as the Reign of King *James I.* when the Elector *Palatine* (his Majesty's Grandfather) was chosen King of *Bohemia*, was there ever a fairer Opportunity for the Protestants to have Establish'd their Power in
Germany,

Germany, than by Establishing that Prince on the Throne of *Bobemia*, by the Assistance of *England*, whose Princess Royal he had Marry'd? *Bethlem Gabor* brought a good Army to join the *Bobemian* Protestants. The *States-General* of the United Provinces sent them large Supplies of Men. The King of *Denmark* invaded *Germany*, to make a Diversion to the *Imperial* Army; but the *English* imitating the Example of their Neighbours, the *French*, stood Neuter, though more concern'd than any other People in *Europe* to fix the Crown on the *Palatine's* Head. I doubt not the Ministers of King *James I.* gave out, that *Bobemia* was so far off it did not concern us how Affairs went there, that the King of *Hungary* had the Hereditary Right, and the King of *Bobemia* only a Parliamentary One, that 'twas of dangerous Consequence to assist Rebels; and as for the *Protestant Religion*, the *Bobemian* War had no manner of Relation to it, restore the Kingdom to *Ferdinand*, and all would be quiet. They doubtless did not forget to shew what a vast Charge it would be to send an Army thither, and to maintain them, that the Country could not bear the Taxes it would occasion, and that the *Bobemians* were not such Protestants as the *English*, consequently their Protestantism not worth preserving. This they certainly exaggerated to the People, promising them all along to do what should have been done by a Vigorous War, by a fraudulent and fruitless Treaty of Peace carry'd on in *Spain*. Thus were the *English* tame Spectators, not only of the Ruin of the Reform'd Religion in *Bobemia*, but of oppressing it in the *Palatinate*,

Palatinate, and all Parts of *Germany*, where the *Imperialists* were Masters, by the Defeat of the *Palatine*, King *James's* Son in Law. They saw their Error indeed afterwards, but 'twas too late. Could not the Ministers have sent 60000 as well as 6000 Men, who for a Colour they at last order'd to be transported thither under the Marquess of *Hamilton*? In a word, *England* ever since the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, has labour'd under a kind of Political Lethargy, and been asleep while all the rest of *Europe* have been awake, and in Action. The *Plantagenets* and *Tudors* thought it for their Glory and Safety too to have an Eye on the Motion of all the *European* Princes, tho' then we were of the same Religion with the rest of them; but since Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign we have seem'd to care for no Body but our selves, and not for our selves as much as a wise Nation ought to do, which was observ'd by the great Duke of *Roban*, who speaking of the neglect of *England*, when the Protestant Princes and Imperial Towns in *Germany* enter'd into a Confederacy for their mutual Defence after the Death of *Gustavus Adolphus* says, *England alone, as if she were in another World, remains without meddling at all.* That we are a part of the same World we have felt by woful Experience, never has our *British* World been invaded by a Foreign Army, but it has been enslav'd by *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans* have found ways to come at us, and become Masters here. And though our Fleets have for these three or four Centuries defended us from Invasion; yet surely 'tis our Interest to have such an Influence on the Affairs of
Europe,

Europe, to keep the power on so even a Balance, that not one Potentate should dare presume to Insult or Affront another that was in Friendship with *Great Britain*. Then what Potentate would ever dare to Insult or Affront us. We cannot arrive at this End by better means than by maintaining the Protestant Religion Abroad, which though it is not exactly the same as ours by *Law Establish'd*, is surely a pure part of the Christian Religion, and so own'd by above nine in ten Parts of the Protestants of *Europe*. *England* should always be at the Head of the Protestant Interest, and should therefore upon its Preservation build her Glory and Security. Every blow given to it will surely be felt by her, and can there be a greater blow than dividing the Protestants of *Germany* in a War on Account of *Sweden*, which will infallibly expose them to be oppress'd, if not suppress'd by the Bigottry of the two most Bigotted *Popish* Princes in *Europe*. Who are the Parties like to be involv'd in the *Northern War*? The *Saxons*, as zealous Protestants as any in *Germany*, though their Sovereign is perverted to *Popery*, the *Prussians*, ever firm in the Cause of the Reform'd Religion, the Protestants of the Electorate of *Brunswick*, and the *Danes*? Who are they to struggle with but other Protestant *Swedes*, *Holsteiners*, and *Hefrians*, who together with the *Britons*, the *Dutch*, *Swiss*, and other Protestants are hardly a match for the *Popish* Powers; but when divided and broken, what an opportunity will it give the *Papists* to fall upon the divided and weaken'd Protestants, and set up their Tyranny

ny and Idolatry in the room of Religion and Liberty.

Can any one say that it is not for the Interest of *England* to trouble our selves in any Foreign Affairs, that if we trust to our Walls of Wood no Nation can hurt us, and we may enjoy our own Religion, and our own Liberty safe enough, when *Popery* and *Slavery* bear down all before them on the Continent. Yes, There are People who will say this not, that they really think so, but because they would divert us from providing in time against the Danger that would than threaten us, that it might be in the *French King's* Power to give us what King, and what Constitution he pleas'd. Some are so negligent of Affairs Abroad for this Reason, others out of Thriftiness, and others out of Indifference and Neglect. Most of these want Foresight, or an Extent of Knowledge, to take in things at a Distance. Nothing touches them but what they see and feel.

I have in the foregoing Pages observ'd what the Great Duke of *Roban* said of this Temper of ours, and being well assur'd, that he was a much better Politician than any of our own dealers in Politicks, I shall repeat a passage or two more of his relating to this Kingdom, in his Treatise of the Interest of Princes. The first is this, *Besides the Interest which the King of England has common with all Princes; he has yet one particular, which is, that he ought thoroughly to acquire the Advancement of the Protestant Religion, even with as much Zeal as the King of Spain appears Protector of the Catholick.* This he wrote when Spain was at the

Head of the *Popish* Power, as *France* is now, and affected that extraordinary Zeal to establish an Universal Monarchy as *Lewis XIV.* has done all his Life-time. Now will it be to acquire the Advancement of the Protestant Religion, to let so many Protestant Nations destroy one another by a *Northern* War, fomented by the Intrigues of *France*, and carry'd on with her Money. The Great Duke of *Roban* in the next place explains himself further on the same Subject, and gives us this good Advice; *England*, says he, *should have Intelligences throughout Europe, and take part in all the Treaties made with Protestant Princes. She should likewise be always arm'd to become thereby considerable.* By this Rule, *England* should enquire strictly into the *Northern* Alliances, inform her self well on what Foot it is that the King of *Sweden* just return'd from a kind of Exile in *Turkey*, and having lost the best Provinces of his Kingdom, makes a new Bustle in *Europe*, raises new Armies, and threatens new Wars, not only with the *Muscovites*, who alone drove him into *Turkey*; nor with the *Danes* only, who have conquer'd *Holstein* and *Bremen*, and were preparing to make another Attempt on *Sehonen*; nor with the *Poles* alone, who have banish'd the King he set over them, and re-instated the Prince he had Dethron'd, not with all these only, but with the *Prussians* and *Lunenburgers*, who are of themselves strong enough to bring him to Reason, were all other Nations Neuters? What must animate this *Swedish* King after so many Disgraces, to make himself new Enemies, and quit his beleaguerr'd Towns, to take the Field and Defy them? Would he, or could he

he do it without Treaties and Engagements with other Princes, and are we not Interested to take part in them? Ought we not to be assur'd that those Engagements are not with our Enemies; and if they are, what are the *Swedes* to us but Enemies? *He that is not for us, is against us.*

After Monsieur de Roban has advis'd the *English* to be on the *Watch*, he advises them also to be upon their *Guard*. *England* should be *Arm'd* to be considerable, especially when the Nations around her are Arming. But to this there is an insurmountable Objection, that Arms cost Money, and there's nothing in the World which we ought to be so solicitous about as keeping our selves clear of Taxes; so that the Great Duke of Roban's Advice, as good as it was a Hundred Years ago, does now signify nothing according to the noble publick Spirit of the *Tories*. *That happen what will, don't be a Penny out of Pocket for other Folk's Concerns.*

If we may believe Common Fame, or even Foreign Intelligence, the late *Managers* did meddle with other Men's Matters, and at a good Expence of Money too. For when the *Swedes* burnt the fair and rich City of *Altena*, imitating their Friends the *French* in Devestation and Cruelty, the *British* Minister far from taking a Step to prevent the Destruction of that Protestant Town, acted in Concert with the Ministers of *France* and *Saxen*, as appears by the following Letter which I receiv'd from *Hamburg*, about the time of the terrible Destruction made there by the *Swedes*.

Hamborough, February 15. 1713. N. S.

S I R,

HAVING seen some of your Papers call'd Brit-
tains, we could not but wonder to see you
surpriz'd at the Examiner, and the Post-
Boy's taking so much the part of the Swedes in
this Northern War ; therefore we thought fit to
inform you with some particulars, which we suppose
are not so publick in England as they are here,
and amongst the High-Allies of the Grand Alli-
ance. After the Battle of Gadebusch, wherein the
Swedes got the better of the Danes, Count Wel-
ling Lieutenant and Govenour-General of all the
Swedish Dominions out of Swedeland, summon'd
Count Steinbook to this place, in order to consult
how to improve his late Victory, at which Consul-
tation none were present besides the two Counts,
and the Residents of France and England ; where
Matters being debated, Count Steinbook was for
Marching directly into Poland, as the most effe-
ctual way of doing Service to his Master ; the two
Residents insisted, that he should March into Hol-
stein, and burn Altena, as the more effectual
Means to oblige the King of Denmark and some
other Princes to re-call their Troops from Flanders,
and thereby force in a manner the Dutch to sub-
mit to the Conditions impos'd on them by their
Masters. After some sharp Disputes between the
two Counts on the Deference of their Opinions,
Count Steinbook was forc'd to submit to the other
Count

Count by Reason of his Superiority, and to gratify the two Residents (though against his Inclination) by Reason that their Masters (as 'tis well known here) have supply'd his Army with Money, and continue so to do; 'tis assur'd, that however Count Steinbock would not march into Holstein without having first the young Duke of Holstein's Order for being lett into Tonningen, in case of Necessity, having foreseen what has happen'd, but however the Residents have obtain'd their Ends, the King of Denmark, &c. having recall'd their Troops, which (in our silly Opinion) is not one of the Reasons which have induc'd the Dutch to come into their Measures of the Peace, &c. Thus, Sir, you have the true Reasons which induce the foremention'd News Writers, to take so much the part of the Swedes Right or Wrong, (viz.) they are commanded so to do, that they may chime with the Instructions given to the British Resident here, &c. All this you may depend upon.

I am,

S I R,

Your most Humble Servant,

Bar. Galixen.

This

This Letter is Genuine, and no Fiction. The Author, as I am inform'd, was then the Czar's Minister at *Hamburgh*. However should not have depended on the Credit of it, had there not been so much probability in it. The League which was a Foot at the Death of Queen *Anne*, between *France*, *Spain*, *Sweden*, and *Sicily*, shews us too plainly what Gratitude the House of *Brunswick* is to expect from the *Swedes*, for saving *Holstein* before the King of *Sweden* Landed in *Zealand*, as is before-mention'd. It also is a Demonstration of that King's real concern for the Reform'd Religion, by Leaguings with its most profest and persecuting Enemies. No sooner was he return'd to *Stalsund*, but immediately we hear of Envoys from *Madrid* hastening thither, and of others arriv'd from *Stalsund* at *Madrid*. Every Nation that are ill Wishers to us are in the good Graces of the *Swedes*, and why are we so much out of Favour with them, but because we have had the Misfortune to have beaten their Friends, the *French*, more than they have been beaten since the present *French* King came to the Throne seventy Years ago.

After all this, I doubt not every true *English* Reader will have a right Idea of the King of *Sweden*'s Obstinacy, and that, whatever are his pretences the Peace of the *North* would soon be settled, if an *Incendiary* was not active in another part of *Europe*, to keep up a Flame which draws the Danger from himself. It will not be expected that I should give Directions what Measures *England* should take at this Juncture. My Business was only to prove, that we are concern'd to take some Measures, that we are not to be indifferent Spectators of a War

War among Protestants, and especially of a War wherein our best and most faithful Friends are engag'd. What part we are to act on this Occasion is already determin'd by Treaties, against which no Body would have had any thing to say five Years ago, but after the late Managers broke so many solemn Treaties at once, and put themselves to twelve Millions Expence for an infamous Peace, when for the same Money we might have had a good one; what will it signify to talk of Treaties? Is there a *Tory* in *England* that would pay a Crown out of his Pocket to save the Honour of the Nation? Or rather, Is there Money enough in the Kingdom to retrieve it?

I have hinted already, that if the *Northern* Confederates were let alone, they would quickly bring his *Swedish* Majesty to Reason, and if we are not to be at any charge to maintain our own *Northern* Alliances, we may at least look about us to see that no Body else is at any charge to prejudice our Allies. If *France* busies her self in the *Swedish* Quarrel, have we not much Reason to concern our selves in that of the Confederates of the *North*, who are all our Friends? How has our Trade been interrupted in the *Baltick*? How have our Merchants been insulted, not to say plunder'd? How has our Mediation been slighted? And by whom? By the Ministers of a Prince 500 Leagues off his Kingdom, and when an Enemy was within twenty of his Capital: If I should say, that in the Days of the *Rump* and *Cromwel*, not a Nation upon Earth would have dar'd to Affront or Neglect us in this manner,

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I should be rail'd at us a *Republican*; but since it is Truth, I shall venture to affirm it; let People think what they will of me. The Duke of *Savoy* no sooner began a Persecution of the Protestants, but presently *Oliver's* Envoy was with him, and the Protestants of the Vallies were tolerated. Have we the ill Luck to lose our Reputation by the same means that others get it? We were Victorious for ten Years together, and in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, and our other Confederates might by this time have been in a Condition to have given Laws to *France*, *Spain*, *Sweden*, and all that belong to them. How comes it that the *Suedes* alone presume to defy us, and set our Intercession at Naught? In whose Hands have we been for these last four or five Years? And how much are these Kingdoms indebted to them, for the Change that has happen'd to us, both in Credit and Power? One cannot reflect on the glorious Condition we were in before *Sacheverel's* Tryal, without the utmost Detestation of all those that were Accessaries to the bringing us into that which we are now in. Dare we neither offend our Enemies, nor assist our Friends? Hard Fate of *England* to be so reduc'd by Peace, when she had so flourish'd in War! And why is she so reduc'd her Power, her Wealth is as great as ever? But her Genius is sunk, her Spirit broken, and she seems to be in the State of a Person bewitch'd, who feels the Possession, but knows not how to get out of it? Our Comfort is, we are now govern'd by a Prince, who has long been at the Head of the Affairs of *Europe*, and has Weight enough to turn the Balance
of

of its Power, who is the great Defender of the Reform'd Religion, and whose Heart is entirely Protestant. His Majesty has a Parliament of *Patriots* to advise with. Never was *Great Britain* so truly represented; and when the *Britons* are represented truly, they are not to be Injur'd or Affronted with Impunity. We are now in the Hands of Ministers, who know both our Disease and the Cure, who have both Will and Capacity to help, and whose Fame spread with that of the Nations all over the World. The *Britons* will now open their Eyes, see their true Interest, and prosecute it whether it be in *War* or *Peace*. If *Passive Obedience* is a Doctrine for Subjects, sure it is no Doctrine for *Nations*, and though it is to be wish'd and pray'd for, that this Peace, as bad as 'tis, may last 'till a better can be procur'd, without the Expence either of Money or Blood, yet I cannot think it is for our Honour and Safety to suffer our selves to be bully'd by every Body that shall take Occasion of Offence against us. If we will but unite among our selves in Duty to our Prince, and Affection to one another, there is no power upon Earth can hurt us, and shall we rather employ our selves in groundless and fatal Feuds at Home, than look Abroad, and see what is doing there to our Damage or Benefit? The *Papists* never hear of any thing stirring in *Europe*, but they are on the Watch to see what Advantage they can make of it. And should not the Protestants be as much upon their Guard? Have they not as good a Cause, and if united, as great Strength to defend it? The best way

to unite them, is to begin at Home, to punish the Guilty, protect the Innocent, suppress Faction, and encourage Virtue, which no Government will be able to accomplish, unless there is a general Endeavour as well among the Govern'd as Governors.

FINIS.